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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
12 COMMISSION,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 LOUIS V. SCHOOLER and FIRST
16 FINANCIAL PLANNING
17 CORPORATION d/b/a WESTERN
18 FINANCIAL PLANNING
19 CORPORATION,

20 Defendants.

Case No.: 3:12-CV-02164-GPC-JMA

ORDER APPROVING:

**SALE OF
FREETRADE/SUNTEC/VIA 188
PROPERTY AND AUTHORITY TO
PAY BROKER'S COMMISSION**

[ECF No. 1675]

21 Before the Court is the Receiver's Motion for Approval of Sale
22 Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property and Authority to Pay Broker's Commission. ECF No.
23 1675. No opposition was filed. Based upon a review of the moving papers and the
24 applicable law, the Court **GRANTS** the Receiver's motion.

BACKGROUND

25 **A. The SEC Enforcement Action**

26 On January 21, 2016, the Court granted the SEC's motion for final judgment
27 against Defendant Louis V. Schooler. ECF No. 1170. The SEC had initiated this civil
28 action against Defendant Schooler and Western Financial Planning Corporation

1 (“Western”) four years earlier, on account of their practice of defrauding investors into
2 purchasing unregistered securities. *Id.* (citing Second Summary Judgment Order, ECF
3 No. 1081). To carry out the scheme, Defendant Western bought undeveloped real estate,
4 with cash or through financing, and simultaneously formed one or more General
5 Partnerships (“GPs”) to own the land. First Summary Judgment Order, ECF No. 1074 at
6 10. Western then sold General Partnership units to investors and sold the undeveloped
7 real estate to the General Partnerships. *Id.* at 10. In total, Western raised approximately
8 \$153 million from almost 3,400 investors through implementing this scheme. *Id.*

9 **B. The Decline of the General Partnership Assets**

10 In 2013, the Court-appointed Receiver, Thomas Hebrank, engaged licensed
11 appraisers to value the 23 properties owned by the General Partnerships. ECF No. 203 at
12 2. Those professionals determined that the land was worth \$16,328,000 and that the net
13 appraised value (appraised value less outstanding balances on all mortgages) of the
14 properties was \$12,860,661. *Id.* The net appraised value represented just 8.41% of the
15 total funds that the general partners had invested in the land. *Id.* The Receiver further
16 estimated that, based on the then-current appraised values of the land, the average GP
17 investor would suffer an 88.40% loss if the GP properties were sold in 2013. *Id.*

18 Three years later, soon after final judgment was entered, the Receiver moved for
19 authority to conduct an Orderly Sale of the General Partnership Properties (“Orderly
20 Sale”). Motion for Orderly Sale, ECF No. 1181-1. In the Motion, the Receiver indicated
21 that the aggregate value in the GP accounts had been steadily decreasing while litigation
22 was ongoing. *See id.* In September 2012, the Receivership had assets of \$6.6 million.
23 *Id.* at 1. By the end of 2015, the assets had dropped to \$3.5 million, and the Receiver had
24 reason to believe that the value of the Receivership would continue to drastically
25 decrease through the end of 2016.¹ This decline, he noted, was due to three main factors:

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28 ¹ The Receiver provided the Court with projections that the Receivership would further decline to \$1.8 million by the end of 2016. Indeed, the Receiver’s projection has since proved to be accurate. The Twentieth

1 (1) 14 of the 23 properties were not appreciating in value²; (2) the properties were not
2 worth enough to cover the costs of the GPs carrying the properties; and (3) low levels of
3 investor contributions to pay GP administrator fees, tax preparation fees, property taxes,
4 property insurance premiums, and notes owed to Western. *See id.* at 1-2. In other words,
5 the Receiver concluded, because the money being spent to hold the GP properties was
6 disproportionately high in relation to the value of the GP's real estate assets, the
7 Receivership was in a steady decline. *Id.*

8 In order to prevent the value of the Receivership from falling into further decline,
9 the Receiver proposed that the GP properties be sold in accordance with Court-approved
10 orderly sale procedures. *Id.* The Receiver's proposal explained that the best way to
11 maximize the value of all of the GP assets for the benefit of all investors, irrespective of
12 any given investors' direct property interest, was to initiate an orderly sale of the GP
13 properties. *Id.* The Receiver estimated that the Receivership, after conducting sales of
14 the GP properties, Western's properties and asset recovery, would be worth \$21,804,826.
15 *Id.* at 16.

16 **C. The Receiver's Motion for Orderly Sale**

17 On May 20, 2016, the Court held a hearing on the Receiver's Motion for Orderly
18 Sale, at which time the Court heard from the SEC, Defendant, the Receiver, and the
19 investor-intervenors — that is, those investors who were granted permission under Rule
20 23 to intervene to oppose the Receiver's Motion. *See* ECF No. 1298. A short time
21 thereafter, on May 25, 2016, the Court approved, in part, the Receiver's Orderly Sale
22 process.³ ECF No. 1304.

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25 Interim Status Report submitted by the Receiver indicates that the Receivership's current cash and cash
equivalent balance is \$666,113. ECF No. 1505 at 17.

26 ² By way of example, the Receiver notes that the value of these 14 properties in 2016, \$3,732,815, was about
\$400,000 less than their value in 2013, \$4,137,000. *Id.* at 2.

27 ³ The Court directed the Receiver to file a Modified Orderly Sale Process that incorporated the public sale
28 process consistent with the requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 2001. ECF No. 1304. The Receiver filed a modified
proposal on June 8, 2016 (ECF No. 1309) and the Court approved the modified proposal on August 30, 2016
(ECF No. 1359).

1 In approving the Orderly Sale, the Court addressed and evaluated the concerns
2 expressed by the Receiver, the SEC, and myriad investors, all of whom held differing
3 positions on whether the Orderly Sale would benefit the Receivership estate. *See*
4 *generally* ECF Nos. 1181 (Motion for Orderly Sale), 1232 (SEC Response), 1234 (Dillon
5 Investors' Response), 1235 (Graham Investors' Response); *see also, e.g.*, ECF Nos. 1240,
6 1242, 1244, 1249-1257 (Letters from Investors). The Court also took into consideration
7 the recommendations of the investors' experts, as set forth in the Xpera Report. *See* ECF
8 No. 1304 at 16. The Xpera Report, the Court noted, substantially agreed with the
9 Receiver on how to maximize the value of the Receivership estate and, for the most part,
10 agreed on the appraised value of the various GP properties. *Id.* As such, the Court
11 directed the Receiver, where feasible, to incorporate the recommendations of the Xpera
12 Report into his ultimate Orderly Sale proposal. *Id.* at 19.

13 On July 22, 2016, the Receiver moved for permission to engage CBRE, a real
14 estate brokerage firm, as a consultant in order to weigh the pros and the cons of the Xpera
15 Report. ECF No. 1341-1. The Court granted the Receiver's motion on August 30, 2016.
16 ECF No. 1359. CBRE presented its findings on the GP properties on October 24, 2016.
17 ECF No. 1419 (filed under seal). On November 22, 2016, the Receiver submitted a
18 report evaluating the Xpera Report recommendations. ECF No. 1405. The Court
19 reviewed the Receiver's report and adopted the recommendations contained therein on
20 December 12, 2016. ECF No. 1423.

21 **D. Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property**

22 The Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property (the "Property") is a parcel of undeveloped
23 land located in the Tecate area of San Diego County and known as the Tecate properties.
24 ECF No. 1675-1 at 2. The property is owned by Freetrade Partners, Suntec Partners, and
25 Via 188 Partners, each of which held an undivided 33.33% interest in the Property.

26 In 2013, the Receiver obtained an appraisal of the Property estimating the value to
27 be \$317,000. *Id.* at 2. In 2015, the Receiver obtained a broker opinion of value for the
28 Property, which was estimated at \$181,000. *Id.* In 2016, Xpera Group valued the

1 Property between \$346,084 to \$519,126; however the valuation based on the Property
2 being held for an indefinite period under San Diego County finalizes the development
3 plan in the area. *Id.* With the Court’s approval, the Receiver listed and marketed the
4 Property in May 2016 for \$260,000. *Id.* at 3. In January 2017, the Receiver received an
5 all cash offer to purchase the Property for \$250,000 but after the motion for approval of
6 the sale was filed, the buyer declined to move forward with the transaction. *Id.* No other
7 offers for the Property were received for many months so in consultation with Broker,
8 Receiver gradually reduced the price to generate more interest until it reached \$149,000.
9 *Id.*

10 An offer of \$149,000 was received by D. Jean Becker Osbourne and Michael
11 James Osbourne. *Id.* In accordance with the Court-approved modified Orderly Sale
12 procedures, *see generally* ECF Nos. 1309, 1359, the Receiver sent notice of the offer to
13 investors. ECF No. 1675-1 at 3. The Receiver and Buyer executed a Vacant Land
14 Purchase Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions, which is subject to a qualified
15 overbid and this Court’s approval. *Id.* at 4. Buyer removed all contingencies—besides
16 Court approval—on November 15, 2018. *Id.* On January 18, 2018, the Receiver notified
17 the Court that no qualified overbids had been received for the Property. ECF No. 1688.

18 **E. Conclusion**

19 The Court finds that the purchase price of \$149,000 is reasonable in light of the
20 fact that it is in line with the 2015 value estimate for the Property, the Property has been
21 thoroughly marketed over the past 31 months and \$149,000 is the best offer received with
22 the exception of the sale that did not go through in 2017. The Court is also satisfied that
23 the Receiver has complied with the modified Orderly Sale procedures. The Receiver’s
24 notice of the sale adhered to the modified Orderly Sale procedures—which require that
25 notice of the sale be published “in the county, state, or judicial district of the United
26 States *wherein the realty is situated*,” 28 U.S.C. § 2002 (emphasis added)—by publishing
27 notice in the San Diego Union-Tribune and by providing notice to the investors.
28 Accordingly, and given that no opposition to the present Motion has been filed or raised,

1 and no qualified overbid was received, the Court **GRANTS** Receiver's motion for
2 approval of sale.

3 **ORDER**

4 The Motion for Approval of Sale of the Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property and
5 Authority to Pay Broker's Commission filed by Thomas C. Hebrank—the Court-
6 appointed receiver for First Financial Planning Corporation d/b/a Western Financial
7 Planning Corporation ("Western"), its subsidiaries, and the General Partnerships listed in
8 Schedule 1 to the Preliminary Injunction Order entered on March 13, 2013—having been
9 reviewed and considered by this Court, the Receiver having notified the Court that no
10 qualified overbid has been received, and for good cause appearing therefore, the Court
11 finds as follows:

12 1. The Motion is granted;

13 2. The sale of the Property known as the Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property, as
14 described on Exhibit A to the Declaration of Thomas C. Hebrank in support of the
15 Motion, by Thomas C. Hebrank to , is confirmed and approved;

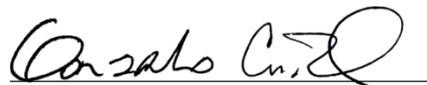
16 3. The purchase price of \$149,000 for the Freetrade/Suntex/Via 188 Property
17 is confirmed and approved;

18 4. The Receiver is immediately authorized to complete the sale transaction,
19 including executing any and all documents as may be necessary and appropriate to do so;
20 and

21 5. Because a broker is representing the buyer, and pursuant to the Court-
22 approved listing agreement, a commission in the amount of 9% of the final purchase
23 price is approved.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: January 28, 2019

26 
27 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel
28 United States District Judge